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were later deposited; in Finland these consist of quartzites, schists, dolomites, and beds of anthracitic carbon; in age they are probably equivalent to our Upper Huronian. Into these, after a period of folding, the rapakivi granites were intruded; and, at a still later date, a variety of other intrusives. Then came a great period of denudation and very complete peneplanation, before the deposition of the Jotnian sandstones. These sandstones are subaerial deposits, little metamorphosed, and considered the equivalent of our Keweenawan. After another period of complete peneplanation the Cambrian was laid down. Unlike most of the Cambrian of America, the Swedish Cambrian has a weathered breccia as its basal facies.

H. C. C.

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*A Geographical Report on the Franz Josef Glacier.* By JAMES MACKINTOSH BELL, with Topographical Maps and Data by REGINALD PALMER CREVILLE, and Botanical Notes by LEONARD COCKAYNE. Department of Mines, New Zealand Geological Survey. Wellington, New Zealand, 1910. Pp. 14; maps 3; photographs 6.

The Report is a very readable description of the Franz Josef Glacier system, which is of the valley type, and descends to an altitude of only 692 feet above sea-level, although it lies in latitude below 44°. The topographic maps are not contour maps. The Botanical Notes give a list of the plants found between the glacier and the coast-line.

A. E. F.

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*A Report on the Geological and Mineral Resources of the Arbuckle Mountains, Oklahoma.* By CHESTER ALBERT REEDS, PH.D. Oklahoma Geological Survey. Bulletin No. 3. Norman, Okla., December, 1910. Pp. 69; plates 24; figs. 10.

The Arbuckle Mountains are a moderately dissected plateau ranging in elevation from 1,300 feet in the north and west to 750 feet in the south-east portion. The mountains came into existence in Pennsylvanian times, and since then have been subjected to elevation at three different times, as attested by records of the Cretaceous base level and the interrupted Miocene and Pleistocene erosion cycles.

The region consists of pre-Cambrian granite and porphyry upon which rest unconformably approximately 10,000 feet of Paleozoic sediments, ranging in age from Middle Cambrian to Pennsylvanian, and

which have been differentiated into ten formations, of which only one, the Hunton, has been fully studied.

The structure of the Arbuckle Mountains consists of two sets of complex folds that intersect each other at almost right angles, forming pitching anticlines, synclines, domes, and basins. These have been considerably affected by subsequent erosion and normal faulting.

The economic resources of the Arbuckles have been but little utilized. They consist of iron and manganese, among metallic minerals, and of extensive bodies of asphalt, glass sand, cement materials, building stone, sand, gravel, etc., of the non-metallics. A. E. F.

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“Osteology of *Pteranodon*.” By GEORGE F. EATON. *Memoirs of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, II (1910), pp. 1-38; Pls. 31.

The writer, whose acquaintance with vertebrate paleontology began with the collection of a specimen of *Pteranodon*, takes especial pleasure in the expression of his appreciation of the present memoir by Dr. Eaton. The rich material of this genus in the Yale collections is unsurpassed, and it has been well utilized in the present paper, with its large number of excellent illustrations. Nearly every important point in the osteology of these remarkable creatures has now been conclusively determined, and of all nothing is more anomalous than the structure of the palate, which as figured and described by the author (and the writer can testify, correctly) seems inexplicable for a vertebrate. The extraordinary occipital crest justifies Marsh's original figures, though the author finds in other specimens or species a shorter crest as figured by Williston; and it is also another evidence of that peculiar osteological acumen possessed by Marsh which has seldom been excelled among paleontologists. One could wish that Dr. Eaton had entered more fully into some of the disputed points about the relationships and characters of the genus, but the omissions are immaterial in comparison with what he has given.

S. W. W.